the Schoolmen Therapeutica - or ~~Hygiene or the~~ methodus medendi, that is the Art of curing Diseases founded upon a knowledge of all their Causes. ~~Without of our Course~~ It is a necessary ~~to~~ introduction to our lectures upon the practice of physic. It will save us much trouble and time, when we come to consider the different Remedies which are indicated in the Cure of Diseases, & the best time & manner of applying them. ~~Now~~ It is alike contrary to my duty & inclinations to enter into a detail of the Virtues & Doses of the different Articles of the materia medica. This you will receive with more advantages than I am able to give it, from the

which I conceive to be necessary ~~in~~ ~~our~~ for physicians to work with, and shall afterwards point out as far as I am able, the manner of using them. In so doing I shall consider Disease only in its simple, or Unit - State -. In the practice of physic - I shall treat on all the ~~gen~~ forms - States & Seats of Disease -

~~As~~ In considering the operation of medicines you will perceive that I ~~give~~ the history of Impressions. ~~that is~~ all meds are intended to act by increasing these, or lessening them, or by giving these a

Professor of the materia medica. I shall barely name the different classes of medicines and explain as far as I am able their manner of operating. Or in other words I shall only ~~open to your view an arsenal~~ furnish you with a view of all the tools ~~I intend to work with~~ filled with all the weapons of our warfare. In our lectures upon diseases, I shall endeavour to apply them to the ~~sub~~ combats which take place between those diseases and the life of man.

Before we proceed to consider the different classes of medicines, I shall deliver a few preliminary remarks, ~~across~~ upon the ~~diff~~ treatment of diseases. They are intended to produce a careful ~~exposition~~ serious view of them in all their parts & relations before we venture into that conflict with them

~~In entering upon this subject we are met with by several Objections to the healing Art. Attempts have been made to not only to depreciate the science of medicine, but to show that it is altogether useless, and that diseases~~

= new direction. Of course it will be necessary ~~to~~ in order to understand this part of our subject to be intimately acquainted with the laws that govern impression. I have called them the laws of sensation. I shall therefore repeat them ~~to you~~. especially as some of the Gent: who now heard me, were not present when they were delivered. —

which is to end in this cure, or in the loss of the life of a patient ~~I~~

The first ~~thing~~ article that occurs in our dilleqm is an inquiry into the powers of nature in the cure of diseases. This is an important subject. Whole Volumes have been written in favor of these powers, and so highly have they been appreciated, that physicians have been called from Hippocrates down ~~to the~~ present day "the servants of nature" - that is - persons whose business is only to watch and second all her operations in curing diseases. These powers of nature were supposed by Dr Stahl & his followers to be under the direction of the Soul which when employed in ~~to~~ rectifying the disorders of the System ~~wh~~ was called "Anima medica", and her

V to I have only to

Operations, — the "Vires naturæ medicatrices."
upon this subject I shall read to you an
extract from an Oration on the diseases of
the Indians which I delivered before the American
philosophical Society in the year 1792. this
Oration you will find in the 1st vol. of my
med: Inquiries & Obs:ns. I am the more
disposed to read the passage to you upon
the powers of nature, that I may ~~vindicate~~
~~myself from a Charge of having derived~~
~~my Opinions upon of them from Dr Brown,~~
~~and to~~ shew you that the ~~prin~~ beds of the
principles & practice I am now teaching
from this Chair were adopted by me
above ~~thirty~~ years ago. p: ~~[illegible]~~ 1 85 V. to 38 "

We also Thefland in Rittenhouse
med: Vol: IV

Gone evacuation
not cruder fluxes as Diarrhoea.

Jan 10

V

A I am not ~~the original~~ ~~not the only~~ singular in thus opposing the ~~Dreamy~~ healing ~~Opposition of the~~ powers of nature. Dr. Sydenham long ago declared that ~~made bless declared~~ she should not be trusted in violent diseases, and particularly that the cure of the plague should be taken wholly out of her hands. Dr. Willis gives the same advice. His words are "The plague has this peculiarity, that the cure is not to be left to nature, but we must fight against it always with remedies taken from Art." 90 to 10 = Ah! But why need I mention Authorities in favor of repudiating the powers of nature in the cure of diseases? There is scarcely any physician who does not do it every day of his life. What affinity does Vs in a pleurisy, & Opiates in a Dysentery bear to ~~follow~~ the tendencies of nature? and yet where is the physician who does not use ~~these remedies~~ the lancet & opium in the cure ~~of~~ those diseases? The great diversity in the opinions of physicians respecting the

In addition to what ~~I have said~~ has been said, I shall only remark further upon the healing powers of nature, that sickness & death in dumb Animals (in whom these powers exist in ~~this~~ their utmost vigor) are nearly synonimous words, — owing to ~~their~~ those powers being too feeble, or ~~too~~ improperly directed ~~as not~~ to cure their diseases. ~~from~~ the ~~catarrh~~, ~~the~~ Bilious fever, Worms, & even a catarrh so easily & generally cured in the human species, it is well known are ~~often~~ often fatal diseases among domestic Animals.

I might here proceed further, & show the pernicious influence of the operations of nature in the moral & politicks, as well as in medicine. Folly & vice of every kind are the fruits of "following nature" The lamentations & distresses which have

salutary powers of Nature has arisen chiefly from this contemplating them in different situations of the system viz: in health & in sickness. In the former state of the system, she is active - regular & correct in her operations, & equal to all her exigencies. But in sickness - the reverse of this order & regularity takes place. "While one part is prostrate, another overacts its part. There is no reciprocity of action in the different systems. The capacity of life ceases to pervade them equally. all natural sympathies or apoplectic signs are discovered & destroyed, even of parts contiguous to each other, & most intimately related". In short, in all violent diseases, nature is appalled, or like a drunken man ~~will~~ in a dark room, reels to & fro, without ~~finding~~ being able to discover either window or door, ~~to~~ or if ~~he does stumble against it~~ by accident he reaches one of them, he stumbles against

Richard Rose

now ~~lately~~ afflicting so great a part of our Globe are the effects of the Rules of mankind "following Nature". As well might we subscribe to the boasted, but Absurd Omnipotence of human-zon in ~~words~~ the ~~moral & political~~ pursuits ~~of mankind~~ of Moral & political happiness, as admit of the salutary operations of Nature in the Case of ~~the worst of the~~ the violent diseases of civilized life. In such diseases it is our duty when ~~we~~ we ~~and~~ meet with them in a sick room, always to treat Nature as we would a noisy dog or Cat in the same place, — that is, — turn her out of the room, & shut the door upon her.

In thus rejecting the operations of Nature in curing diseases, let us not deprive Ourselves of the benefit ~~of~~ which may be derived from observing even her feeble

it with so much force, as to break ~~both~~ both it and his neck together. — return to p: 8

= from p 6 ~~In Diseases says he~~ Dr. Mosely speaks of nature in the following terms: "Whatever may be the necessity of one evil in the works of nature to remove another, or the Utility of such remedies as fevers of which people die, I am of opinion that Diseases should seldom be left to nature, & were I not confirmed in this opinion by my own practice in the Dysentery, I should be inclined to it from the Success of Sydenham, who took some diseases out of her hands, when her methods are uncertain, & gave them a speedy termination.

For my parts (adds the Dr) I have no opinion of nature as a medical Despot, nor of obsequious physicians as her ministers, which may be thought heresy

ill directed, or disproportioned efforts in medicine.
In the beginning, or during the prevalence of mortal
Epidemics, great advantages may be derived
from attending to these symptoms in persons
who are but slightly indisposed, & not so ill as
to be confined by them ~~too~~. This will be best
done by observing those symptoms in country
people, if the Epidemic prevails in a City, and of
persons ~~people~~ in gentel or high life if it prevails
among the common people. If if at such
times persons slightly indisposed have colicks
or sick stomachs; attack the Epidemic with
vomits and purges. — If they have spontan=
=eous hamorrhages from the nose, ha=
=morrhoidal vessels, or Utenus, - they resort
immediatly to the lancet - If they have
a universal tendency to sweat - have recour
to sudorific medicines - If they have
slight coughs, - suspect the lungs to be
deeply affected in the subjects of the raging

in the temple, where the high priest him=
=self viz: Hippocrates says "Nature
cures diseases". — The words of Mr. Riche=
=rand upon this Subject are ~~still more~~ well
worthy of our notice "In disease (probably
meaning a fever, — the circulation becomes
purely mechanical, — and animal matter,
more like common matter". — of course
~~nature loses a~~ Return to p: of 8 #

Epidemic. — If persons lightly indisposed complain of head ach, — suspect the brain to be dangerously affected in your patients who are confined by the disease. If they are affected with boils, or eruptions on the skin, — fly to applications which produce artificial diseases on those parts, & lastly if they complain of a sore throat, & hawk and spit more than usual, pour in mercury as soon as possible to discharge the disease by a salivation. Again — in addition to these aids to be drawn from the mild forms of an Epidemic, an advantage may sometimes be derived from extending our views further, by enquiring whether the same Epidemic prevails among any of the domestic animals of the Country. If it do, examine its principal

& the same remarks apply to individual & chronic diseases. The tendencies of nature should be observed, and her ~~feeble~~ efforts assisted, ~~oppose~~ by medicine when they are too feeble to cure them. — How far follow Nature in thirst eating &c &c

In Short — nature ~~should be~~ may be compared to a post on a high road which ~~often~~ points out the way we should go, without moving a step to ~~conduct us~~ accompany us on our Journey. —

heat, and determinations. By means of the ~~feeble~~ light though feeble, which may be thus obtained ~~by~~ from watching the operations of nature, we may be led to the use of Remedies which may vanquish an Epidemic in its worst and most ~~formidable~~ dangerous forms.

In observing a disposition in nature to throw off a mild disease by a single out==let, let us beware how we rely upon ~~a single tho~~ one outlet in such diseases as are violent. It has been said, by opening any other emunctory besides that to which nature has pointed, — we thwart her salutary operations & thus retard, or prevent a cure; — but this is not true, and is contradicted daily by the practice of physicians of very first in medicine. In a tendency to sweat in a pleurisy — we bleed and purge without

V But again - the tendencies of nature shd. be followed not only in Epidemics, but in ~~Individuals~~ the treatment of the diseases of individuals in different ages - ~~of this shall~~ ~~notice~~ In infancy the inclines to throw ~~off plethora~~ offensive humours upon the head - here - ~~the~~ we shd. divert them to the ears - - In Youth the inclines to throw plethora upon the lungs - here we shd. divert it by cups - blisters & issues - ~~to~~ the breast, and stimulating applications to the arm pits - In old age the inclines to throw diseases upon the bowels & lower extremities - here we shd. assist her by ~~be~~ purges - and stimulating applications to the feet. but more of this when we come to speak of revulsive remedies. - It is remarkable something analogous to these changes in the determination of the fluids takes place in pregnancy. In its first stage, they are determined to the head & stomach - In its 2nd to the bowels - & in its last when the system partakes of most weakness to the

keeping a salutary discharge by the pores.
- In a Diarrhoea from attended with - we accelerate the cure
by adding to the natural discharges ~~brought on~~ by
~~by nature thro'~~ the bowels, discharges from
the stomach & pores ~~by sweat~~ by emetic
and sudorific medicines. By absurdly at-
-tempting to throw off the whole of a violent
disease by a single Outlet, we produce ~~[illegible]~~
the same fatal consequences which sometimes
occurs from an affrighted congregation ~~assembly~~
attempting to escape ~~escaping~~ from a ~~burning~~ on fire church by
a single door, whereas by opening all
the emunctories of the body to a violent disease,
we permit it to escape ~~stay~~ with the same ~~without danger~~
ease and safety that 20,000 ~~Armies of Romans~~
citizens were wont to retire from the numerous & independant
doors of the Roman Amphitheatre. ~~using one door each Other~~

=lower extremities in which they show themselves by pain and Oedematous swel=
=lings.

Dr Cleghorn says it was always un=
=safe to cure them in the Island of
Minorca. p. 78.

Another Question arises in this place previ-
-ously to our entering more particularly
upon our Subject, - and that is, are
there any Diseases which it is improper to
cure by Art? - I answer there are. -
It will be impossible to name them all. I
shall only hint at a few of them. A physician
who knows the principles of his profession will
easily know - when & how far to extend them.
- 1 It is always dangerous to cure Eruptions
upon the heads of Children, without substituting
a Diarrhea in their room.
2 The bleeding piles should not be cured in
old people, nor in persons subject to any
disease in the head. - nor should they be restrained
in any other persons without some
Vicarious discharge from the body.
3 An Intermitting fever should not be
suddenly cured when it succeeds madness or palsy.

It diffused a local & suffocated fever throughout the whole system. The late Dr Bond was so much convinced of this truth, that he used to send maniacs to a ~~[illegible]~~ Swamp in Glouscester County in New Jersey in order to infect them with the intermitting fever.

4 The Gout in the limbs should be cherished when it succeeds melancholy, or madness

5 The Rheumatism should not be cured when it relieves pulmonary Consumption, or proceeds to madness. The Daughter of Dr Monsoe of Edin^r has been twice deranged in consequence of her being cured of a Rheumatic pain in her ~~pain~~ head. ~~Her~~ mania was cured by a return of that pain.

6 Fetters, and ~~old~~ chronic sores in old people should be ~~healed with tourto~~ approached with a trembling hand by a physician. They

+ The Cure of a Cough in an old man has Once induced death. Cordy

v of Gutta rosea - or of a red & pimpled face ~~had~~ in One instance to produce palsy, and another Epilepsy. in ~~hispnatia~~.

are often the means of preserving life. I have twice known death to ensue from the healing of a sore upon the leg in old people.† Habit in these cases renders the system insensible to vicarious or substituted discharges. Dr Darwin relates that he had known the cure of the ascites should be not relieved by tapping (for it is rarely cured by it) when it is of long continuance but with great caution. Known the tympanitis the vapor induced by the presence of the water, the lymphatics are incapable of acting when relieved by tapping. Under these circumstances the distention of the abdomen becomes a necessary stimulus of life. I think I have seen death induced by tapping in a few days in persons who had carried water in the abdomen without much inconvenience for many months, & who might probably have

N Besides accidental cures are now and then made by the Lymphatics being corroded by long suppure so as to afford an external passage thro the abdomen, for the water, & afterwards to prevent by absorption, its accumulation. see Mead & Hunter

8 A habitual discharge of sweat from the feet should not be cured too suddenly. Dr Duncan relates a case in which a suppression of this discharge was followed by Dyspepsia, & the loss of four teeth.

9 The Itch should not be cured where it affects persons in Hippocondriacis, nor where it has relieved any other disease until the predisposition to that dis=
=ease be removed.

~~to wor~~ Should long protracted habits be suddenly left off in eating-drin=
=king- or the use of Tobacco

10 Even a Gonorrhoea benigna should not be suddenly cured when it relieves other diseases. It cures Inter=
=mitting fevers in N Carolina. It cures pul=
=monary consumpn in a Capt Smith, & it has

lived several years with tolerable comfort in the same condition of their systems. ~~It~~ ~~not only~~ These are but a few diseases which it is sometimes unsafe to cure — But there are sometimes pains with but little disease, that from habit become necessary to the preservation of life. Of this Dr Darwin relates a remarkable instance in a Lady who died of a chronic disease in consequence of the extraction of some ~~pa~~ teeth from which she had been in the habit of suffering pain for several years. The cases in which pain becomes a necessary stimulus of life are happily ~~but~~ few, & can exist only in ~~a loss of habit~~ old people, or in ~~where~~ long protracted debility. ~~So~~ Time too cures many of those which have been enumerated. In entering upon the Cure of Diseases, it is incumbent upon us —

1. To consider the Country, the County, the

certainly relieved ~~Rich Jenkins~~ the Vomiting Epistaxis, & Diarrhœa of Rich Jenkins in the Hospital. Decem 1807.

1.

V Heat, and Cold, moisture & dryness, &c have a sensible influence upon them, & require a constant accommodation of our prescriptions to them. ~~But again~~ Recut further the protracted state of the venal & lymphatical Disease formerly mentioned. The former extend to July — the latter to Feb & March. But again —

the City - and even the Village in which ~~we~~ diseases offer themselves. The diseases of cold and warm climates require a very different and opposite treatment. - Diseases of climates alternately cold, & warm, require a treatment different from them both. Again - the local circumstances of ~~a country~~ countries, related as ~~this~~ they are to mountains - marshes & the often require a specific treatment when they are removed but a few degrees from each other in point of latitude. From a neglect of this direction, much mischief has been done by physicians in all ages & countries.

2 The Seasons of the year should never be lost sight of in the treatment of dis-cases. No two successive Epidemics are ever so perfectly alike as to bear exactly the same treatment even in a succeeding ~~the same~~

V Lee in common place book 2 or 2 cases of Epidemics requiring purges one year - V S & C another year.

The Remitting & intermit fever of Bath ~~says~~ yielded before the year 1797 to the Willow Bark - since that time - 20 yr White tells us it has required the more powerful tonic of Jesuits Bark to cure it. ~~Wheta~~ ~~Whept~~.

the inhabitants of Petersburgh & of other cold Countries bear large quantities of ardent Spirits without being intoxicated by them - the Laplanders laughed at Linnaeus when he cautioned them against using aconitum a poisonous weed in their broths, and it is well known the inhabitants of Egypt require stronger purges than people of other nations. Dr Hunter says ~~the same thing~~ Linnaeus says

season. A physician should therefore study ~~over~~ the diseases of every season as it revolves, with the same care, that he did ~~to~~ those diseases, the first time he saw them.

3 The relative force of different diseases should be attended to, if more than one disease should prevail at a time, and the practice should always be suited ~~than to that~~ to the predominating disease.

= This rule will easily be understood by recollecting what was said formerly upon the laws of Epidemics

4 Rational, ~~or~~ ~~temperaments~~ predispositions or habits should be ~~attended to~~ studied in prescribing for diseases. The influence not only of ~~of~~ climate but of diet - dress - intellectual & moral habits, and even amusements, often influence the character & force of diseases in persons who visit foreign countries. ~~The natives~~ In ~~of~~ Barbadoes ~~are of~~ the Intermittents

in Calcutta require more active medicines of all kinds that the natives of that parts of the East Indies.

~~Double the quantity of Bark is necessary to cure an Intermittent that is required to cure the same disease in an European Country.~~

are often attended with a ~~critical~~ swelling in one of the legs. The natives of that Island discover that symptom in foreign Countries, when they are attacked with intermitting fevers. I have witness it in the female servant of a Clergyman's family from Barbadoes. The natives of Cold Climates are the principal Victims of the yellow fever in the West Indies, and often from the physicians of the Islands using the same feeble practice in that disease, which they use in ~~the~~ its milder grades in the native citizens. An Intermittent in a native of Ireland seldom yields to Bark without if he be affected by it the first year After he arrives in the middle States of America, while the same disease is easily cured by a few doses of Bark in an old citizen of our Country. From an inattention to this national peculiarity of Constitution in

an American sea Captain, I once saw an alarming abscess in the lungs succeed a simple pleuri=
=sy in the City of London owing to his ~~being~~ losing but eight Ounces of blood. This patient too was attended by the celebrated Dr Fothergill. In an Army or Navy ~~or a Navy~~ ~~or hospital~~ composed of men of different nations, or men of the same nation, but of different states, this rule is of great Consequence. During the late revolutionary war the diseases of the Soldiers from New England ~~discas~~ were all marked with more or less homesickness, (a passion of the most debilitating nature) & of Course forbad the use of depleting remedies in the extent in which they might otherwise have been indicated. The diseases of the Soldiers from Virginia were marked ~~with~~ at the same ~~the~~ time, with a passion of another kind — it was for Indian corn bread, & salted meat, — the daily habitual diet of this Country, and it was not until

V The same remark applies to medicines. Twice the quantity of Bark is necessary to cure an Intermit. in the W. Indies that is necessary in an European Consty.

5 The appetites for food & drinks of the natives of Europe should not be neglected in sickness by an American physician. The German and the frenchman recover most rapidly upon food & wine, — the Englishman's system is invigorated best by Cheese & malt liquors, — the Scotchman's by Barlybroth and porrage, and the Irishman's by potatoes Sowens Butter milk, and ardent Spirits.

~~Story of wax & brick also of apparance~~

It is from neglecting to attend to these predispositions, that we often see the same remedy do good in one case, & harm in another under apparently equal circumstances. Recollect the fable of the wax which upon observing a brick to be hardened by fire, threw itself into the fire, and was consumed by it. Dr Barton has

those articles of diet were ~~they~~ ~~if~~ ~~were~~ prescribed for them, that their diseases were completely cured. — The benefit of thus feeding them with their early domestic food, was much encreased by the pleasure of its being associated with the remembrance of the happy homes - place - & society in which they had been accustomed to eat them.

6 Under this head it may not be improper to glance at the forms of government under which our patients have resided and the Religions they profess. I formerly took notice of ~~the~~ the influence of both upon the body & mind in the production and ~~complexion~~ character of diseases.

7 The Individual ~~temperaments~~ predispositions of our patients should be consulted in all our prescriptions as divided ~~by~~ into bilious nervous - ~~phlegmatic~~ muscular - ~~lymphatic~~ ~~The~~ sanguineous - ~~bilious~~, ~~lymphatic~~ & cutaneous. ~~temperaments~~ intestinal (spleen) - phlegmatic - phlegmatic - lymphatic & cutaneous. They all require some variety in the Remedies employed to remove common diseases. ⊙

8 Many persons have certain peculiarities in their constitutions which are

recorded another fable that more forcibly illustrates the disadvantages of not attending to ~~the peculiar~~ individual ~~predispositions~~ & to the existing condition of the system. A mule loaded with a bag of ~~wool~~ salt, and an ass loaded with a bag of ~~salt~~ wool set out to ford a river together. They both staggered under their respective loads. The mule at length fell, by which means the water penetrated his bag of salt - and washed away a considerable part of it into the river. The mule rose, and ~~a~~ went ~~on~~ off with ease afterwards. The ass upon beholding his companion so much lightned & relieved by his fall - laid himself down in the river. ~~upon his~~ His bag of wool was penetrated by the water, ~~upon~~ which added ~~to his~~ so much to its weight, that he attempted in vain to rise, & perished in the stream. In a word - as one man's meat (to use a common saying) is another man's poison, so one ~~man~~ man's ~~poison~~ death is ~~often~~ another man's ~~poison~~ cure.

This remark upon the difference

Sometimes natural, & sometimes acquired. It is called Idiosyncrasy. It extends to diet, medicines, and even to certain sounds & lights. They should be well known by a physician, & strictly attended to in all his prescriptions.

9 The Habits of sick people as to their diet & drinks should be studied by every physician before he prescribes for them. These habits relate to quality & quantity. vegetable slops will seldom restore a man reduced by a fever who has been accustomed to eat three meals of animal food in a day, nor will wine be felt by the system of a man in a typhus fever who has been in the habit of drinking a quart or two of strong grog every day of his life.

10 ~~The diseases of a patient~~ The habitual diseases of sick people should be inquired into

of ~~temperaments~~ predispositions, and the difference which is perceived in the effects of medicines from them, applies in a peculiar manner to the different ranks in Society. The rich ~~& luxurious~~ and idle have most sensibility — the poor & those who labour have most sensibility. All our Medicines should therefore be prescribed with a reference to each of them. For a medicine which will easily be borne & do good to ~~by~~ a poor man will often injure a man whose nerves are liable to be ~~con-~~ affected & pained ~~-vulsed~~ by the ~~smallest of~~ lightest stimuli.

return to 8. p22

by a physician, ~~and~~ as also their habitual remedies. These inquiries will save a physi=cian much trouble, for certain diseases yield to certain Remedies in some people & have no effect in like circumstances upon other patients.

II In all ~~Chro~~ Chronic diseases, a retrospect ought be had to the diseases of our patients ancestors. not only Gout, Consumption & madness descend from father to son, but many diseases of less note as I mentioned in our pathology. By tracing the feeds of a disease to hereditary predisposition, we shall be led to ~~a~~ more force, or more perseverance in the use of our Remedies for it, & more carefully guard against its recurrence. Always remember in this retrospect, to look beyond the 2nd generation. Gout,

+ better in pathology.

× following ~~cases~~ facts will illustrate what I mean by them.

& madness often skips by the 2nd & appears in the 3rd generation.

12+ whole families of children often acquire from birth, or from a sameness of diet, or education, or situation the same diseases which ~~were~~ diseases were unknown to their ancestors. I have called them ~~family~~ diseases to distinguish them from such as are hereditary. Dr Craik of Alexandria in Virginia, has buried nearly all his children after they became adults with the pulmy. consumption. This disease has been general in his family, for the Doctor & his wife who now enjoy good health between 60 & 70 years of age were neither of them ever affected with a pulmonary complaint. The Drs father was ~~nearly~~ alive & nearly 100 years of age in the year 1798, as also were ~~the had at~~

13 V The age of a patient should never be overlooked in our examination of his case. Every age has its peculiar predispositions and diseases. This was taken notice of, in our pathology. ~~Ja~~

14 In adults of both sexes more especially in chronic diseases, a reference should be had to the state of the hæmorrhoidal vessels. In women - the state of the catamenia - & in children, worms should never escape our inquiries into the causes of their respective diseases.

three aunts & one Uncle in Scotland all of whom were upwards of 70 years of age. The same pulmonary disease swept off the whole of the children of a family of the name of Rowe a few years ago in Con-necticut who were descended from Ancestors among whom that disease had never been known. I have heard of 3 children in one family on Long Island who were affected with immobility of all their ~~children~~ limbs, who were descended from parents who were never affected with any muscular disease.

15 It is the duty of a physician always to look beyond the day, or week before he is called to patient for a knowledge of its remote cause. ~~were dated much than~~ The debility induced upon the system ~~a month before~~ by fatigue has now & then become ~~invite~~

the cause of a fever from the cooperation of an exciting cause a month afterwards. ~~The~~ Undigested aliment has produced Dyspepsia five months after it was taken into the stomach. Strokes & falls have produced diseases several years after they have been received, and the excesses of youth in drinking & venery often appear in the gout, ~~[illegible]~~ Dropsies & melancholy of old age.

16 ~~The mind I have said has a powerful influence~~ There are certain diseases both of the body & mind which prey upon the system, the causes of which are seldom made known to a physician by a patient. They are intemperance in eating - secret drinking - love - ~~old~~ vexation - mortified pride - debt & guilt. These must be sought for from

+ bank fever

17 V ~~This~~ Recollect here that the removal of the remote cause of those diseases, as well as of many others, is not always followed by a cure of those diseases. The maxim of Celsus is not true. "Sublata causa, tollitur effectus". ~~we often see this~~ we see this in most of the diseases, that are produced by worms - also by wounds in tendinous parts ~~and~~ 29 to tetanus - also in fevers from the sensible qualities of the air.

18. In many diseases have been cured by indulging ? ~~In these being in instead of hope & faith~~ ~~longings when to be indulged - when not~~ the longings of sick people. We hear only of the cures that have been performed in this way; but many people have been injured, & some destroyed by them. The state of the system should always regulate our consenting or refusing to comply

the friends or enemies of our patients. when unknown we prescribe for them to no purpose, but when known, the diseases they have produced are often cured by attacking their causes, by the combined powers of medicine, Reason & Religion. Dixon's case.

18 [under the head of stimulants next year also faith Hope should be inspired as far as it can be consistent with truth in all diseases. It is the the vehicle in which all our Remedies should be administered to our patients. I have read an acc^t of a french physician of moderate talents who was observed to discharge more patients from a hospital in France than any of his brethren who were much his superiors in knowledge & skill. His success was ascribed wholly to his

with these longings, as much so as if the articles of diet-drinks &c were suggested by a nurse, a visitor or another physician. — + ~~see below~~ go to p. 32 +

Dr Cullen owed ~~much~~ many of his most important cures to the happy talents he possessed of infusing a ~~cordial~~ medicinal virtue into every word he addressed to his patients. The utmost circumspection will be necessary in our intercourse with sick people, least we should not by ~~any~~ a casual anec:=dote, or a misapplied ~~comp~~ consolation encrease ~~the danger of this~~ their danger and distress, & thereby defeat the intention of our remedies.

+ 19th In ~~the~~ the treatment of diseases ~~we are~~ should never forget that there is a more active principle in the human mind that hope, & that is <u>faith</u>. It is from the influence of this principle that Quacks performs nearly all their cures, & ~~the~~ it is because this principle acts with more force in the ignorant &

under tonics next year 1809 — wth hope — we

inspiring hope & confidence in his patients
in all his prescriptions. ~~I think I have~~ I know a
physician ~~who~~ for much of this City
cured a Gentleman ~~from South Carolina of~~
a incipient pulmonary Consumption by
telling him as soon as he had given me
the history of his case, "that he could not
die of his disease, if he were to try for it".
The ~~same~~ physician ~~and I have reason to believe~~ made the first
impression upon Hypocondriasis which ended
in a cure in a Gentleman from Georgia,
by pretending to mistake his Companion
who accompanied him to my house for my
patient. He concluded at once, he could
not be very ill, or his countenance w.
have indicated his disease. ~~But I have~~ I am sorry to
say I have not always been equally
~~not always been the~~ fortunate in endea-
vouring to excite hope in my patients.
[To a sick man despairing of his recovery

uneducated, that the common people are
~~to~~ oftener cured by Quacks than persons of
cultivated minds. The effects of faith excited
by a Quack, are greatly aided by his pretending
~~to be divine~~ to derive his knowledge or his power from a
peculiar gift of heaven. I have read well
attested histories of cures performed by these
men. It is true they are often of a transient
nature - this shows that they depend on
means purely natural, but were the
debility left by ~~this~~ the disease thus cured
removed ~~by~~ tonic remedies, I have no doubt
they would be as permanent as cures by
other remedies. ~~The in~~ The existence of
this principle of faith in the human mind
I mentioned formerly. It power ~~extends~~ predominates
over not vitally reason but the senses. This Dr
Pitcairn proved in Edin many years ago, by
the following experiment. He placed three men
at half a miles distance from each other on

who was but slightly indisposed
~~of a common disease~~ I said in order to
encourage him, that I had never lost but
one patient with his disease. This speech
had the contrary effect from what I intended
~~for several days in great anxiety lest he should~~
~~fall a victim to the disea~~ He perceived
at once that death had once entered at the
door of the disease under which he laboured,
and ~~he~~ from that moment, ~~that~~ he dreaded
death finding his way to him thro' the same
opening. He recovered slowly, & often reminded
me afterwards of the contrary effect of the consolation
I had offered him in his sickness. I menti=
=on this fact to you gent: in order not only that
you profit by my mistake, but that
you may see the great importance of imparting hope
~~filling~~ to every portion of the minds of your
patients

~~many remedies~~

a road that lead to Edin: on which pigs were usually brought to market on a certain day by the farmers' in their arms; and instructed each of those men to ask the first farmer he saw with a pig in ~~the~~ his arms the same question. ~~It a~~ It was "what is the price of your Goose". To the first = and has already raised and removed an im = = mense mass of rubbish from our science.

= man he said - it's no a Goose = ~~the~~ its a pig - the same answer - was given to the second - but not being interrogated by the 3rd man he saw - he threw the ~~a~~ pig in a fright from his arms & cried out "The deil take it - it was a pig when I left hame". Here you see - his faith involuntarily got the better, not only of his reason - but ~~par~~ of ~~his~~ the senses of sight - touch - and probably of hearing. — In making appeals to

I said in our pathology that the predis-
-posing cause of all ~~general~~ diseases is De-
-bility. Were this opinion ~~a mere~~ merely Spe-
-culative, I should not so often repeat
it in my lectures. It is ~~a~~ like a great mechanic
power in medicine,
— It leads to consequences that I hope will
produce a Revolution in the practice of physic.
— ~~Happily~~ Happily for us this predisposing
debility has ~~its~~ signs, as certain as ~~the~~ diseases.
It becomes us therefore to discover them, &
to apply our Remedies to remove it before
it has time to produce disease. What these
Remedies should be, shall be ~~examined~~ mentioned
under ~~the~~ proper heads when we come
to our lectures upon the practice of
physic.
There are ~~but~~ ~~but~~ perhaps no diseases which

this principle, a prudent physician will take care to promise ~~so few~~ cures in cases which shall not afterwards call his skill or integrity in question. 90 to p: 85 ✓ — changing position from West to East cured a man of Fever ✓ ~~This was observed in our pathology~~ The sun ~~has in its equinoctial~~ at all times, ~~and especially at the Equinoxes~~ — the moon in its different phases — and even our earth in its annual & diurnal revolutions, with many other causes, all tend to produce the exacerbations & these remissions, each

20

~~Ex~~ p: 32 O = ~~Medicines~~ Medicines should not be too suddenly laid aside where they do not seem to do good, ~~and in some instances~~ I have seen cures follow the use of Remedies which have appeared to do harm. This is ~~often~~ sometimes the ~~case~~ case with Emetics & purges which have overwashed our patients, — I once sent a Lady to Sea for a Consumption. She suffered very much from tempestuous weather, and returned apparently worse, but soon afterwards acquired strength & even fat, and lived several years afterwards. ~~has been ever since the better was, tho' not completely recovered.~~ all

19 There are perhaps no diseases that are not alternated with exacerbations, and Remissions, each of which requires very different & opposite medicines. It is the duty of a physician to ~~watch~~ attend to the changes in ~~the~~ diseases, and to accommodate his Remedies to them. The doctrine of debility being the predisposing Cause of disease will if admitted, extend its benefits to the treat=ment of the disease when formed, for it will lead a physician to watch for the moments of remission which are moments of debility, and to pour the whole force of his ~~tonic~~ cordial & stimulating medicines upon the system during its Continuance. For this purpose he should often sit up with his patients at night especially in fevers. ~~For~~ Chronic dis=eases ~~where~~ in which patients when they feel them=selves a little better, are too apt to lay aside their medicines this advice is of the

* I am the more disposed to give this advice from a suspicion that some Chronic dis=
=cases like such as are acute, particularly fevers, have their fixed periods of duration, and that medicines do not cure them, but support the system, or keep life from extinction, until they are worn away ~~wear themselves~~ reducing the system before morbid action — or by ~~[illegible]~~ season — or diet — or a change in the predisposition ~~disposition~~ induced by the hand of time. — O=

these Remedies which do not cure, or appear to do harm, act probably by weakening the disease, and thus bring it to the level to the powers of nature. The Ancients used a class of med: they called "Annalia". ~~that is~~ that is ~~annal~~ med: forgeers. +

21. A great advantage will arise ~~fro~~ at times from reducing our patients from what has been called "Self Attention", that is thinking & talking of their diseases. The late Dr Cadwall: of this city possessed this talent in an eminent degree. He loved Society, and delighted in telling pleasant anecdotes. I have known him sit an hour in a sick room, after examining his patients ~~pu~~ symptoms, - during which time they have forgotten their pains & dis:=missed their fears. I believe his patients was rendered more successful by this amiable conduct. The subjects & tone of Conversation should be suited to the state of a patients mind & disease. There are cases in which even drink would be as hurtful as opium in a highly inflammatory fever. ~~Cheerfulness~~ Even joy, tho' not completely ~~deceiver~~

utmost importance, — hence it is often necessary to ~~say to such~~ direct patients, ~~that~~ to take this medicine, most faithfully, & in the largest doses, when they feel as if they had least need of them. The contrary practice is unfortunately universal among sick people. I ~~have at present at~~ once had a patient who laboured occasionally under Nephritic Calculi ~~to~~ whom I ~~was~~ advised to drink freely of ~~the~~ a strong Decoction of ~~Uva~~ Ursi. — In the intervals of paroxysms of his disease he neglected to take this medicine, but ~~flew~~ flew to it when in pain — at which time I believe it always added to his disease. ~~He became~~

The application of the doctrine of debility ~~being~~ as the predisposing cause of disease, ~~does~~ is not confined to ~~days~~ days, weeks, or months before the attack of a disease, nor

† Thus Head ach, and a tendency to consumpt.n are often ~~incurable~~ to fixed ~~upon~~ in the Con=stitution, that they cannot be cured, but death may be prevented from them by palliative remedies ~~for years,~~ ~~lasting when~~ until in the lapse of years, they pass out of the system from a change in ~~the pecu~~ ~~pa~~ Cephalic & pulm.y predispositions into a fictitious state. The same thing may be said of many other diseases. — By thus preventing death, we save life. From a knowledge of the ~~pro~~ certainty, or great probability of this change from time in the different systems a physician will often beget as much confidence & gain as much credit as if he had cured the disease by the power of medicine.

cheerfulness
cannot always be borne. Conversation is most useful in chronic Diseases & in the convalescence of such as are acute. —

22 However trifling the caution may appear, I cannot help adding a regard should be had to the expense of our Remedies. — Sickness you know suspends the means of earning, and collecting money, and I believe the efficacy of a medicine is often prevented, or lessened by its high price. Sea-voyages, long journies, distant mineral waters, and Baths of Bath, — madeira wine & Spirits should never be mentioned to persons in indigent circumstances. When prescribed, and not adopted, from an inability to bear their expenses, the distress produced by that inability, often renders a disease fatal, that might possibly have been cured by other remedies.

23 Hippocrates & Celsus both advise never to undertake doubtful, or incurable diseases. This advice partakes of pagan selfishness, and should not be followed. It is our duty to attend all cases, and where a cure cannot be promised, to mitigate pain, & thus to prolong life, smooth the passage to the grave. In prescribing a doubtful remedy in a case nearly desperate a physician should imitate the practice of Dr Cullen. He was called to a patient apparently in the last stage of an acute disease. He thought the loss of a few ounces of blood might possibly save him, but doubted to advise it instead of prescribing it, prevailed upon a Clergyman who came to see him to advise it. He did so, and the sick man recovered to the great honour of the Dr Skill with his patient when he heard of it, and of his address with all his friends.

* except Operations in Surgery only in this direction. # Under this

put to its [to be cured 34 to Debility after disease. —
forming state, — nor to ~~the~~ actual ex-
-istence, ~~of disease~~; — it ~~extends~~ likewise to the con-
-vadescence, ~~&c~~ ~~to~~ to the prevention of the
recurrence of disease. — The crisis or cure
of a disease leaves the system in a worse
state than it found it in point of Debility.
To ~~obviate~~ remove this subsequent debility, tonic remedies
should be ~~continued~~ given, and exciting causes
of morbid excitement avoided for weeks &
months after ~~the~~ a patients apparent
recovery. This advice should derive peculiar
weight from recollecting how few patients
recover from the relapses ~~after the crisis~~ which follow the crisis of a
fever. After the recovery from Chronic diseases,
~~indicates~~ the Remedies which removed them
should, in some cases be continued for
years. This will be necessary in more especial
manner in pulmonary & nephritic complaints.

cheerfulness
cannot always be borne. Conversation is the
head, I shall add - never give
a patient over. As no disease sh^d
ever be ~~deemed~~ treated as trifling let its Symp=
=toms be ever so mild, so no symptoms
of death should ever induce us
to desert a patient. It is our duty
to dispute every inch of ground the
death - and where we cannot
cure to smooth the passage out
of life, by ~~[illegible]~~ medicine
which ease its pains.

go to p 35 #

~~Joins, tho' not necessary~~

~~not to its~~ [to be carried 34 to Debility after disease. —
forming state, — nor to ~~the~~ its actual ex=
=istence, ~~of disease~~; it ~~extends~~ likewise to the con=
=valescence, ~~to for~~ to the prevention of the
recurrence of disease. — The Crisis or Cure
of a disease leaves the system in a worse
state than it found it in point of Debility.
To ~~obviate~~ remove this subsequent debility, tonic remedies
should be ~~continued~~ given, and exciting causes
of morbid excitement avoided for weeks &
months after ~~the~~ a patients apparent
recovery. This advice should derive peculiar
weight from recollecting how few patients
recover from the relapses ~~after the Crisis~~ which follow the crisis of a
fever. After the recovery from Chronic diseases,
~~indicates~~ the Remedies which removed them
should, in some cases be continued for
years. This will be necessary in more especial
manner in pulmonary & nephritic complaints

V. The difference in the mode of preparing medi:
24 ~~v. th~~ cines, that has the same effect upon
their operation, ~~op~~ that a difference in the mode
of preparing aliment has upon its agreeable:
and nutritious qualities. Laud: will often lie
on the stomach, when Opium will not, &
Vice Versa. an old & dry pill will lie on ye stomach
when a fresh One will not. ~~Do~~ Bark is a diff^t
medicine in substance - Decoct: tincture & extract.
Dr Grassin says he ~~cured~~ discharged water in a Dropsy by the extract
of Squills, when the powder of that medicine
made no impression upon the kidneys. But
even the ~~same~~ same medicine acts differently according
as it is exhibited in the form of powder, pills
tincture or extract. E.g: Iron is more powerful
in powder than in tincture or pills - Zinc is more pow:
:erful in pills than in water. Bitters are ~~most~~ more
~~agreeable~~ agreeable to the stomach in tinctures, or Infusions. The same remarks
apply to nearly all our medicines. They shd:
lead us not hastily to lay aside a powerful
medicine before we had tried it in all its
different modes of preparation. ~~turn back~~
~~to p. 32 Dr~~
~~food, do not compare~~

both of which are the effects of debility, the former in the lungs, the latter & kidneys.

But in vain will be efforts of science skill, ~~vigi~~ vigilance, & humanity in contending with diseases unless we obtain an un-~~controlled~~ ~~of the~~ controlled government of our pa-tients, and ~~secure~~ secure them by that means from being injured by nurses, ~~attendants~~ ~~of other kinds~~, and visitors. For an acc.[t] of this influence in defeating the best ~~plans~~ ~~of~~ ~~it~~ ~~there~~ at any other ~~time~~ ~~from~~ ~~this~~ ~~cause~~ ~~the~~ ~~latter~~ ~~cause~~ ~~judicious~~ plans of cure, I refer you to my lecture upon the "causes of death in diseases that are not incurable". ~~for~~ ~~cases~~ A knowledge of the facts I have there stated, should lead us in all difficult & important cases to secure our patients out of the hands ~~of this~~ not only of their nurses, but of their friends,

A country physician informed me that more of his patients died on a Sunday or a day or two after the last day of the week

26 V I have thus ~~[illegible] as~~ mentioned what
before we enter upon
~~it~~ it is proper & necessary to be done ~~in order~~
the cure Diseases - but it remains to say that
there are times in which our success in
the treatment of diseases will depend upon
doing nothing. Besieged Cities are taken in 3 ways by storm, - by
regular approaches, - and by occupying all the
avenues to it so as to compel submission by
means of famine. Diseases are to be cured in
the same way. Recollect the old adage "Optima ~~[illegible] once used to say he would~~
medicina, interdum, nulla medicina." ~~[illegible]~~ The
~~rather protract a siege ten days than sacrifice the~~
painters - ~~have an excellent saying when upon a picture~~ it
~~life of a single man.~~ In like manner ~~we~~
say "Manum de tabula" when a picture is finished. The same
~~will~~ Where Diseases ~~they~~ are not so violent, nor dangerous
thing may be said to ~~of the~~ a physicians. ~~manum bottles~~. "Manum
as to require ~~[illegible] or~~ powerful remedies,
e Officina". in many cases. i.e hand from drawers & bottles.
applied suddenly, or in a quick succession,
~~there are times~~ cases ~~in which~~ it will be best
to ~~[illegible]~~ watch our patients only, & to see
that that they do not injure themselves, and

to sit as centinels over them, and to administer our Remedies to them, with ~~their~~ our own hands. By these means many sick people have been snatched from the grave, ~~was~~ much to the honor of their physicians, and of the profession of medicine.

~~*~~ nothing here is intended to prevent the visits of #

~~Having~~ delivered these preliminary observations, I proceed next to mention the different classes of Remedies, ~~and~~ with ~~their~~ the manner of using them, ~~and~~ so as to obtain from them the greatest possible benefits.

All Remedies may be divided into such as as are intended to abstract morbid excitement from diseased parts, ~~by~~ ~~or~~ to equalize it by creating new actions in the body, ~~to~~ to obviate debility. The ~~former~~ first two last Remedies have been called Sedatives, - the ~~latter~~ Stimulants. ~~The~~ I object to both the terms, but it will be difficult as yet to substitute better in their room. ~~The Sedative Remedies,~~

pious & sensible Clergymen to our patients. — I ~~think~~ I have often seen ~~them~~ the mind composed and sometimes a disease cured by their conversation & prayers. I think I have seen happy effects likewise from a patients making his will. But he should never be advised to do so directly by his physician. —

goto V ~~36~~

that they are not injured by the advice, or prescriptions of their friends. ~~Invalids discharge in often done by~~ The resources of the Constitution ~~& of time~~ are wonderful in many diseases. — This passive conduct should ~~only~~ be pursued only where the disease is unknown, or where the power of medicine has repeatedly been tried in vain. But our patients in these cases should not be abandoned to despair. If they are attached to medicine, they should take bread pills, or any other inert substance in which they should be encouraged to place confidence for a cure. The Prince of Orange cured the Scurvy in his soldiers in ~~at~~ the ~~besieged~~ town of Breda while it was besieged in 1625 by giving them a few drops of a colored liquor in a gallon of water, ~~but~~ he pretended was secretly sent into the town. ~~in a gallon of water~~ Many ~~many~~ ~~cures~~ recoveries have taken place in such patients from trifling accidents, & a change of situation. ~~Upon words~~ I shall now make a few remarks upon the choice of medicines. Formerly medicines were valued according to their price the expense of preparing them. — The American Ipecacuanha owed its credit ~~this~~ only to

~~which might with more propriety be called Depleting Remedies,~~
act directly and indirectly. The direct sedatives
~~are extremely limited in their number. They~~
are 1 Bloodletting 2 Cold, 3 Fear, 4 Abstinence, 5 Rest
~~4 certain substances improperly called sedatives~~ 6 Darkness, 7 Reduced atmosphere, 8 silence.
The Indirect sedatives are such Remedies as
produce their effects by means of stimulants.
These are 1 Cathartics. 2 Emetics, 3 Sudorifics,
4 Diuretics, 5 Sialagogues, 6 Errhines.
7 Expectorants, 8 Blisters & 9 Issues.

The stimulating Remedies are such as are
properly called medicines and aliments. ~~They~~
The former are greatly diversified according to
the different ~~systems~~ parts of the body on
which they are intended to act. The latter
act in two ways - ~~to~~ directly upon the
~~Stomach~~ whole System through the medium
of the Stomach, and indirectly by furnishing
~~filling the Arteries & Veins, and~~ the body with
all the fluids necessary to the performance
of its healthy functions. When they
~~I shall occasionally call them tonics. They act in~~ ~~when they~~

its fascinating power as a Coin over the human heart. Sometime Afterwards, medicines were selected from a principle the reverse of this – that is, their effect in exciting horror, and disgust – these were the powder of human skulls, the blood, testicles & even the dung of certain animals. These medicines have ~~yielded to~~ long since fallen into disrepute, ~~and~~ ~~Vegetable & common Herbs~~ but an appeal is still made to the weak part of human nature, by ~~imposing~~ introducing a host of ~~medicines~~ articles into medicine, a great proportion of which are inert, or unnecessary. ~~An apothecaries Shop of~~ All the diseases in nature which we can cure, may be cured by a few medicines ~~it is only by giving them~~ It is only necessary to discover the proper time & manner of giving ~~them~~ that select number, to administer them with success. By thus confining ourselves to a few medicines, we become better acquainted with their virtues & doses. We ~~pra~~ render our

practice moreover, by these means less expensive and burdensome to our patients. ~~A painter once~~ ~~Painting~~ wrote upon a picture in ch[illegible] too many figures were crowded ~~with too many figures~~ "figures to be let!" – ~~The~~ In a sick room crowded with bottles, boxes & gally pots ~~medicines~~, it would be equally proper to write "medicines & shop furniture to be sold here". –

p 38 con[d]: R

R I have sometimes thought that
medicines ~~was~~ in the hands of diff=
=ent physicians resembled the Roman
alphabet and the Chinese characters.
As the former by being compounded in
an endless variety of ways, are made
to express all the words in our language;
so the same medicines by being differently prepared,
or exhibited at different times may serve
to cure all the diseases that are subject to
medicine, while the latter by requiring
a specific character for every word, &
every attribute of a word, resembles the
practice of prescribing a different medi=
=cine for every disease, and for every
symptom of a disease. There is nearly
the same disproportion between the
remedies of a physician who prescribes
a different medicine ~~for~~ for the same ~~of~~ symptoms of a disease,
& a physician who ~~does not, th~~ prescribes

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fallen into
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is still su
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into Medic
are inert,
~~Hope of~~ al
can Cure, a
is under b

V The principle of faith acts most powerfully, where our patients are ignorant of their Medicines. Quakers owe much of their health to this Cause.

28 Great pains should be taken ~~28 There are man~~ to support the hopes of our patients in all dange=rous diseases. This may be done without deceiving them. 'Tis one thing to encourage ~~a patient~~, & another thing to flatter a patient. The former is ~~innocent~~ ~~Duty~~ just & &

for the state of the system, that there is
between the ~~Roman &c~~ Chinese
characters, & the Roman alphabet.
The former amount to 80,000 —
the latter — to but four & twenty.

27 An advantage sometimes arises
from concealing the name ~~& nature~~
qualities of medicines from our
patients, especially if they have disagreed
with them in any former indispo=
=sition — for this may be the case
at one time & not at another from
two opposite and different states of
the system. E.g. Opium. It may
arise too from aversion. Now when
the name of the medicine is not
known, aversion does not ~~always~~
take place. E.g. Calomel to Mrs Shields.

go to ~~No 28~~ B. 1. de

right on

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that they act
t they are
state. Both
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ly when given
any other
Compounded.
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is still su
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are invest,
~~Properly~~ all
can cure, a
is not to be

useful. The latter is unjust & cruel, ~~It is in fact~~ and should be carefully avoided in our intercourse with sick people.

29. Recollect the same med. do not succeed in children & adults — Eg Sal Saturn cures Epilepsy in the former, but not in the latter. Blisters behind ears useful in Infancy in Ophth. diseases, less so in Adult life.

30 Much will depend upon ye time of giving a medicine — whether in interval or paroxysm — morning, noon or evening — beginning — middle or close of a disease — full or empty stomach, rest or exercise of body or mind afterwards.

31 In many cases it is not only necessary to advise, but to persuade

On composition of the exhibition of medicines, there have been two opinions - the one is that they act best in a simple, the other is, that they are most effectual in a compound state. Both opinions are true. Many of them such as Bark - Opium - Rhubarb, Jalap - Salts - Castor Oil - Wine [as in tetanus Dr Hosack] Vol. Salt act powerfully when given without any mixture, But many other medicines are improved by being compounded. Dr Akenside cured several cancers by a mixture of Cor. Sul. & Hemlock, which had long resisted the use of Hemlock. While I was in Edin: an obstinate head ach had long resisted the alternate use of Bark and Valerian in their simple states, yielded in a few days to a mixture of both those medicines. Opium alk. chy tetanus - when mixed, a not alone. Dr Stultz [any action] In this case a medicine possessing differing from each of them in its simple state is probably formed, or perhaps we may account

our patients to submit to our remedies.
A London Physician once said "no sick man is ever a wise man" we must therefore lead them by their passions - particularly their fears, ~~loves~~ & Domestic affections where we cannot lead them by their Understandings.

✓ It is certain sugar & other sweet substances enable the stomach to retain medicines that would otherwise be rejected. - the sugar here acts on the tongue, & being a pleasurable sensation (tho' a weak one) predominates over the disagreeable impression of the medicine. This is a singular ~~fact~~ law in our sensations, - that a weak pleasure, overcomes in many instances a stronger pain. I gave the reason for this formerly.
Mr Smith in throwing - no Rheumatism.
~~Against this~~ as ~~some said~~ Dr Harle

for the efficacy of the compound in another way. I mentioned formerly the case of a Lady who could hear conversation only when she was within the sound of Drum. ~~The~~ as the Drum ~~was~~ here excited the membrana tympani to the hearing point - so may not the ~~Bark~~ ~~Sabulous Humbug~~ ~~or the Valerian in the latter~~ Cor Sub: or the Hemlock in the cases related by Dr Akenside, or the Bark, or Valerian in the case I have mentioned, have excited the sensibility & irritability of the stomach in such a manner as to prepare it to act under the impression of but one of the two medicines that ~~was~~ were taken. Take either of the two theories I have delivered. Perhaps both of them are true.

Dr Lordyce who ~~has~~ is an advocate for the composition of medicines, enforces their use in this form, by ~~an~~ the analogy of ~~our~~ the stomach ~~senses~~, ~~particularly by the sense of taste~~

~~has~~ illustrated the propriety of thus combining active or noxious medi=
=cines with sugar or other substances to ~~desen~~ enable the ~~tys~~ stomach & system to ~~bear them~~ ~~to~~ in the following words.
"Some medicines require their correctives. — They are not be trusted alone. They are strangers & enemies to the body, & must have their guides & guards." ~~But for~~ ~~as~~ ~~aliment~~ certain medicines require condiments to make them acceptable to the stomach as much as certain aliments require condiments to make them agreeable to the tongue. All the preparations of Iron are improved by being mixed with Ginger — Canella alb or Calamus aromaticus. Bark ties upon the stomach when taken ~~with~~ with cloves, when it will not without it.

retains & digests aliments most easily when which is always acted upon ~~and not passed~~ when they are combined with a number of spices. ~~-able by this a mixture of spices are~~ ~~contains them most easily in~~ ~~aliments~~ Compound sounds act likewise most powerfully upon our ears & compound colors upon our eyes. But this analogy is not correct. We do no mean to give pleasure by medicines, but often pain. we we not mean to act upon the System in its healthy state, when all its organs & fibres are tuned to regular & ~~ag~~ pleasurable motions, but in its diseased or deranged state, when its organs & fibres are incapable of feeling pleasure. The sense of smelling is certainly more regaled by a rose gay, than by a single flower, but no one would advise upon ~~that~~ account, to use half a dozen ~~knives~~ instruments of different ~~degrees of sha~~ edges to extract a polypus from the rose in preference to a single ~~knife~~ instrument? ~~There can be no doubt but~~

There can be no doubt but
that some medicines act more powerfully in
a compound, than a single State, but the
knowledge of their relations to each Other can
only be determined by experience. Dr Lordyce
says he has found useful of the Bitters to
assist the Stomach in retaining Bark — that
the Sulphate of Zinc added to the emetic
qualities of Ipecacuana, ~~and~~ that Capsicum
& ~~pe~~ pepper when mixed, excite neither the
pain, nor burning in the Stomach which
~~both~~ each excites seperately, ~~&~~ that Squills
when combined with gum ammon: are
more effectual, ~~th~~ in ~~the~~ diseases of the lungs
than when given alone, & that alum is a
greater astringent when given with the powder
of red Roses, than when given alone. ~~As th~~
~~To these remarks I shall~~ upon these
assertions of Dr Lordyce; I shall only
remark that there is more fallacy in

v a difference in the soil in which those which are of a vegetable nature grow, or the different manner in wch they are cultivated —

the ~~our~~ Observations of physicians upon the Operations of medicine than upon any other part of our Science. Preconceived hy=
=pothesis - prejudice, - a disregard to ~~time~~ & circumstances in the ~~Administrations~~ administration of the different forms - parts - & preparations of the medicines, - a love of the marvellous, and perhaps in some cases the want of ~~the love~~ of truth in physicians, all concur to lead to error & imposition in the History of the effects of medicines. Nothing proves this more than the very opposite accounts which are daily published of the effects of the same medicines. I cannot illus=
=trate this remark better than by mentio=
=ning the two contrary opinions of Dr Goodyee & Dr Cullen of the effects of Tartarized Antimony - Ipec: & the neutral Salts. Dr Cullen says they do ~~no~~ most

& to regulate our prescriptions by the existing & varying state of the System.

service when they excite nausea. ~~Cohausen~~ Dr Lordyce denies this, & asserts they produce most relaxation of the Skin & perspiration when they excite no sickness at Stomach. An hundred similar instances of contradictions might be mentioned taken from the writings of the first physicians in Europe. The inference from these remarks is, that we should ~~avoid~~ ~~abide the extremes of simplicity, and composition in medicine~~ endeavour by taking all circumstances into consideration to discover by faithful observation what medicines are improved by mixture. a wide field is now opened for improving this part of ~~the~~ Therapeutics, since we have ~~learned to~~ rejected empiricism in the exhibition of med: & have learned

V Before I dismiss this head, permit me to recommend neatness, ~~& cleanliness~~ in the composition of your medicines & in the directions which accompany them. Taste & correctness

a ~~mixture~~ Julep with a bad color, pills of an ~~of~~ unequal size, or that are analga=mated with each other — powders coarsely ~~coarsely~~ pulve==rized, and unequally divided — and dire==tions written in a careless & illegible hand, or without the name of a patient, in==scribed on them, or with bad spelling ~~has~~ never fail to lessen the confidence of a patient, ~~and to lessen~~ in a physician, & to lessen the effects of his medicines upon a disease.

Form of medicine, — liquid — powder pills Infusion &c → much will depend upon render them agreeable to patients. Dr Hahnemann speaks highly of a Dr Thomas who got into business who consulting the taste of his=

We have thus taken notice of the effects ~~In the case of diseases~~ of compound med:

— let us next inquire into the effects of compound Councils, or of Consultations in the Case of diseases. They are highly useful. 1 because, as "Iron sharpened iron", so One man's Understanding sharpens another's, in all the affairs of human life. 2 Because they beget confidence & hope, ~~in a patient~~. The physician who is called into a Consultation acts by his presence with the force & effect of novelty upon the mind of a patient. 3 Because they suppress that excess of solicitude which sometimes embarrasses the judgement of a solitary physician. 4 Because they divide responsibility, and thereby protect the profession of medicine, & the reputation

(k)

Before I proceed to mention the two great classes into which I propose to divide all our remedies, I ~~shall remark that~~ beg of you to recollect that partial & unequal excitement & excitability always took place in disease. Before we prescribe a single medicine it will be of an immense consequence to know two things. 1 the grade & seats of excessive or deficient excitement, & 2 the grade & seats of excessive & deficient excitability. In a knowledge of these two things & the proper application of this knowledge consists the highest grade of skill in our profession. The difficulty of acquiring it consists 1 in excitement & excitability being combined in the same parts of the body. 2 In great excitement existing in some parts of the body without any or but little excitability

3 In one or both of them being in an absorbed, or suffocated state

+ Where they appear to be absent, the presumption is in most cases that they are suffocated, only in recent diseases, and not expended, & of course to be evolved by depleting remedies. The same remark applies to diseases which are attended with severe paroxysms.

& great exit^y 4th w: but ~~little~~ little
excitement, & 4 In this fluctuation
& frequent changes. Our knowledge
of each of them in these four different
states must depend, upon the
accuracy of a disease - both excitem^t
& exaltab^y are always in the greatest
excess in this case + upon experi=
=ence. In similar diseases the both
exhibit ~~the~~ nearly the same
grades & proportions. Thus in fevers
the arteries possess great excitem^t & exaltab^y. The stomach great exit^y.
the bowels neither excitement nor
exit^y - hence the activness in
those diseases & upon the exhibition
of medicines. In this way we find
its seats - grades & proportions &
~~of~~ increase or decrease the doses
or alter the nature of our med^s
accordingly. also exercise - Inventia
hadentia - 4 last stage - old disease.

N. 5 Because they create a new stimulus in the mind, when confidence languishes from habit in one physician to — patients. Food should likewise be made acceptable to sick people. We gain much by advising it. A pious woman once said she wd rather make a cup of gruel to please the taste of a sick person than discover a new planet.

V 5 In all cases in which a new and unpopular medicine is judged to be necessary. N 6

of individual physicians in an unsuc-
-cessful issue of a disease. The cases in which
consultations should be resorted to are as
follows. 1 in all doubtful cases. 2 in all
dangerous cases - not doubtful. 3 in all tedious
cases. In these confidence from habit languishes in the mind of a patient.
~~Dissatisfaction takes place~~ ~~begins~~ by becoming a new stimulus to the mind. Here consultations are highly
useful, 4 In all desperate cases. Here consul-
-tations satisfy the patient, his friends &
the public. 5 In all cases in which there
is likely to be an appeal to a Court of jus-
-tice, such as in diseases of the mind & diseases from assaults - &c.

In the choice of a consulting physician, consent
only to meeting him whose principles and
practice are nearly similar to your own.
All ~~of~~ heterogeneous consultations of physicians
of opposite systems & modes of practice are
like partnerships in trade. ~~they are not only~~ ~~in which~~
~~not only~~ Their objects are money, not

V The great & good Dr Sydenham in the close of his life reproaches himself with having ~~[illegible]~~ lost patients by yielding his judgment in consultations ~~with~~ to ~~[illegible]~~ physicians who pursued a mode of practice opposite to his own.

the life of a patient, & thousands of lives have been sacrificed to them. It was ~~to plough~~ yoke & drive ~~with~~ an Ox & an Ass in the same plough ~~was~~ ~~coupled together~~ ~~was~~ de-
-nied & forbidden by the Jewish law, ~~and~~ ~~reason~~ ~~unnaturally~~ incongruous how much more incongruous & improper must it be to attempt to cure a disease by opinions & medicines as ~~of~~ unrelated to each other, as an Ox & an Ass. But further Two modes of practice may be proposed alike proper, if used by themselves, but which when combined, ~~and~~ or pared down to meet the judgements of the two physicians who propose them, either do harm, or leave a patient to perish by his disease. Or

I am aware great of the difficulty you will find in carrying this advice into effect, especially ~~if~~ when you recollect ~~my~~ how much and ~~what protracted a~~ how long I have suffered ~~in doing so. But~~ for a having

But I was compelled but not till ~~by having often~~ to do it, ~~too frequently~~ being frequently opposed, and thereby losing patients whom might have been saved by another mode of practice; ~~Besides I was treated with~~ ~~and finally being treated with treachery~~ nor until I had ~~to~~ in two instances ‡

~~IV many thousand~~ Until I imposed this painful duty upon myself, my ~~practice~~ principles ~~was often~~ were often opposed, & my practice thwarted, in consultations. ~~Be they as they~~ It was only

In thus separating myself from some my Brethren who ~~opposed~~ publicklly & privately my principles & practice, I was not left to ~~suppose~~ maintain them alone. ~~with gratitude was~~

‡ been treated with treachery, by physicians who had consented to my prescriptions in a sick room, and then secretly retrieved and cautioned our ~~the~~ patients against using them. ~~my conduct in~~

set you the example. It was indeed to me a most painful sacrifice ~~of~~ of feelings, & an expensive one of interest and reputation. ~~But the time is at last arrived in~~ ~~I do not~~ I do not repent of it, for I acted under the dictates of my conscience, and the issue of my conduct has proved that ~~it was~~ they were correct & just. ~~By declining~~ By declining consultations with gent. who were opposed to my principles & practice in many diseases, I have been left to the uncontrouled exercise of my own judgement, and thereby I hope established the truth of the former & success of the ~~lat~~ latter, ~~that~~ to such a degree, as to induce the gent. who opposed them, ~~them~~ to adopt them in their utmost extent, ~~since that time I have~~ ~~go back to ¶ p. 96~~ since which I have ~~con~~ never opposed meeting them in a single instance. ~~go back to ¶ p. 96~~

~~Bated as~~ you will pardon me while I state my reasons for it as they have been ascribed to other motives than such as are the true ones. Long before the memorable year 1793 I conceived the principles ~~also~~ in medicine which I am now teaching, and regulated my practice by them. I suggested them frequently to my brethren in consultations, but always without ~~inducing~~ obtaining the least accommodation to them. Their opinions and remedies were generally ~~pa~~ adopted in preference to mine, for they favored the prejudices & habits of the sick. ~~but~~ Where mine were adopted, it was either so partially or too late as to do no good, ~~or~~ or to do ~~consciousness~~ harm. ~~Or~~ In two ~~cas~~ instances in which they were adopted wholly, ~~they were so~~ submitted to the patients

the Epidemic of
in that year after I adopted the use of
depleting remedies, ~~in the yellow fever,~~
they ~~opposed~~ attacked it publicly in the news papers.
These attacks came in two instances
from physicians who had never before,
& who have never since published a
line upon a medical subject — from wch.
it is not unfair to infer their only design
was to ~~defeat~~ abstract the public confidence from
my remedies. It had that effect, and
that to such a degree as to render it necessary
for me to defend my principles upon the
[illegible]

were secretly advised not to make use of them by the physicians who had ~~publicklly~~ consented to them in a consultation. By yielding my judgement to ~~my~~ that of my brethren I lost several patients ~~who~~ in diseases which I have ~~so~~ since uniformly cured under similar circumstances. Painful as this situation was to me, it would probably have continued till this day had not the conduct of ~~two~~ some of my Brethren rendered it necessary for me to act a different part in the year 1793. ~~They~~ not satisfied with opposing my practice privately, which was uncommonly successful in that year, ~~they~~ privately, ~~they~~ ~~attacked it publicklly in the news papers.~~ ~~The~~ I defended it thro' the same channels of public information. ~~The~~

thro' the medium of the same channels in which they had opposed them. With these two file leaders to the opposition to my remedy ~~proceeded~~ & with all who ~~had~~ adopted ~~followed~~ this ~~Beat and wine~~ popular I objected to consult.

I offered ~~to~~ my hand to my brethren, regardless of the ~~unkindness~~ ~~malignant~~ ~~malice~~ with which I had been pursued ~~by them~~ they in news papers & other publications for several years. — To some of ~~those publications~~ ~~publish~~ calumnies have I ever ~~write~~ published a single reply. ~~I have I in a single instance~~ ~~would say~~ ~~They have published~~ But I have

~~In case~~ With ~~their~~ public opponents ~~Had let them alone had persons~~ of my practice I objected to consultations ~~from the bar~~ Had our opinions & remedies differed in shades only, - this would not have been the case - But they ~~are~~ were as opposite to each other as the poles. They - believed in a plurality of diseases - I held in one the mercury & lancet which I adopted, considered ~~many remedies~~ as the instruments of death - I considered ~~their~~ this Bark & Wine in the same light. - to have met them, with these sentiments in a consultation ~~the same sick room~~ would have been to convert a sick room into a ~~slaughter house~~ ~~disputing theatre~~. = ~~I~~ consciously ~~therefore~~ objected to it, but my objections lasted no longer than the erroneous practice I had opposed, for as soon as my practice in ~~that~~ the yellow fever was adopted, ~~I cheerfully offered to~~ ~~that year~~ & in other diseases, I cheerfully

characters. I admitted but of one dis-
=ease. They prescribed with Dr Cullen for the names of those
diseases. I prescribed for the state of the
system only. They considered as causes,
what I considered as effects of certain diseases.
They believed in putrid fever, I believed what they
considered ~~the loss of~~ 3 or 4 ℔s as the
effects of violent action only. —
~~the extent~~ ne plus ultra of the lancet. In
my hands it was ~~did not~~ limited only by the durability
force of a disease. They ~~considered~~ employed mercury
~~Dr Rush's reading by as a kind of high priest to be employed~~
only in small doses, & in ~~two or~~ a few
cases. I ~~considered it as a safe medicine,~~ employed it
~~and as proper~~ in large doses & in all
~~diseases of a~~ similar ~~characters~~ states of the
system. ~~The~~ To have with such opposite
opinions & modes of practice. ~~I should~~ it would
~~have~~ have been criminal in me to have
acted ~~other~~ in any other manner than
I have done. Much as I have suffered

— But the difference of our opinions ~~and ward~~ in medicine, and of our modes of practice extended to other subjects, & other diseases. They admitted ~~1200 differen~~ a vital principle, and the powers of nature ~~in the case of~~ I denied them both. They believed in spasm in the capillaries to be the proximate cause of fever. I placed it in a convulsion ~~only~~ of the arterial system. They admitted 1200 different diseases designated by different generic & specific ~~names~~, characters. ✓ In short — my principles & practice were so wholly opposed to theirs, that even when we employed the same remedies, we gave them at different times — in different doses ~~& the diffs~~ to produce different effects. — ~~Unfortunately, that so~~ During ~~a period of several years, I have suffered~~ ~~at the~~ my conduct in thus refusing to sacrifice my principles & ~~some~~ the

by it, I do not repent of it. Brutus said at the close of his life - "O Virtue I have worshipped thee as a shadow & found thee as a Substance". ~~But~~ Contrary to the declaration of that illustrious Roman, I can truly say - ~~I have no of~~ "I ~~can~~ have found ~~worshipped~~ Virtue to be a Substance" ~~for~~ ~~as delicious~~

V One ~~of the~~ who opposed my practice, & ~~the~~ physicians who once objected ~~opposed~~ in ~~my practice~~ ~~objected to giving~~ I a consultation ~~to~~ the Use of ~~it~~ in a hepatitis - now give it in every case of that ~~disease~~ & other ~~chronic inflam~~ Diseases - I have lived to see another who spoke with honor of my bleeding in the Gout - now prescribe the lancet ~~in~~ ~~on~~ to cure it - a third, who limited me to 30 ounces in a bilious fever, now draw 110 ounces in a case of that disease - a fourth who called ten & ten grains of Jal of Calom. a devil of a dose" - and a 5th - who compared it publicly to the same quantity of Arsenic, both give those medicines in much larger doses - ~~and in~~ not only as a purge but to excite a salivation in all cases ~~I have lived to see many~~ ~~that~~

dictates of my Conscience to criminal consultations, has cost me very dear. My brethren ~~exhisted~~ most of the citizens of Philad.a on their side of the question. They filled ~~several~~ two news papers for several years with calumnies against me. I was often ~~called~~ publicly called a madman & a murderer, and a mad shit, & the laws of the state were ~~more than one~~ alternately called upon to ~~arrest~~ confine, or punish me, ~~the~~ ~~in many~~ for my opinions & practice. ~~in~~ ~~way that~~, ~~in~~ ~~way~~ & what is more — most contemptable of the foulty so the ~~so~~ numerous & vian lent publica- were encouraged, & rewarded for insulting me. -tions against me, I have never published a single reply ~~I~~ ~~I~~ I believed that Heaven & time would sooner or later do me justice, nor has my belief de- -ceived me. ~~I have lived to see~~ ~~of the citizens of Philad.a call drained from the the remedies they have rejected with honor~~ I have lived to see V

~~* we shall do some good by lessening the suffering & distress with which persons descend to the grave in diseases which have been pronounced to be incurable.~~

~~This horror will be greatly abated by a bliss~~ go to p: 39. *

~~It remains~~

* I have lived to see the citizens of Philad^a. ~~who once considered~~ some of whom once proposed to drown me out of this city, or to throw me in the river, ~~demand~~ the remedies they once rejected with horror. — But I have lived to experience a relapse of the confidence & attachm^t of my old patients, Great:

I have lived to other & more ~~gratifying~~ satisfying purposes. I have lived to enjoy a

larger doses — ~~I have lived to see~~ my [illegible] to excite a fabrication in all cases [illegible]

ipsius intscenit!" I object to
this rule. It partakes of the cold
blood of pagan morality. Had phy-
-sicians acted agreeably to it, at all
times, many diseases we now cure,
would have still been mortal.
As yet we do not know the ex-
-tent of our art, nor the exact
limits of life & death. It becomes
us never to shrink from a
difficult ~~case~~ case when the pros-
-pect of a cure is in the ratio of
but 1 to 1000. By giving notice
of the probable uncertainty of our
prescriptions, we shall save our
reputations, and if we do not,
we shall lose them but for a
time. Even in our unsuccessful
attempts to relieve our patients

m simply
lity — tonics.
o external
which will
13 & 14th heads
s. —
marks upon
will persuade
introducing them
medies. ~~Diseases~~
the first time
& the stimulating
prescribed until
seriously
by the previous
ve Nature.
head is
ly on this
g it next year

triumph (much greater than those I have mentioned) I mean over myself

for I can truly say I most cordially forgive all the slanderous injuries I have received from my brethren. As a proof of it, I have more than once offered them my [illegible] and but forgiveness &c

The benefits which I hope have accrued to my fellow citizens from my labors will have more much more than repaid me for all my sufferings in what I believe to be the cause of truth & humanity.

I return with pleasure from this digression. It was made necessary by the remarks on pp 30 ff. consultations.

larger doses to excite a salivation in all cases

act in removing disease I shall call them simply stimulants. When they act in removing debility – tonics.

Besides the Remedies of these two extensive classes – there are some others which will be introduced under the 10. 11. 12. 13 & 14th heads of our Syllabus of Therapeutics. —

I shall now make a few remarks upon our first class of Remedies. You will perceive I hope at once the propriety of introducing them before the stimulating & tonic Remedies. ~~Diseases~~ We generally see diseases for the first time when they require sedatives, – the stimulating & tonic remedies are moreover seldom prescribed until after the system has been previously prepared for this ~~use~~ operation by the previous use of such as are of a sedative nature.

1. The first remedy under this head is Bloodletting. I shall treat fully on this head in our lectures on fever. Leaving it next year I shall here

It remains only that we name a disease before we attempt cure it. This will be necessary while nosology retains so strong a hold of the minds of our patients. A Lady in London who had been bled by a noted Surgeon, observed a few days afterwards a blackness around the orifice in her arm from an effusion of a small portion of blood under the skin. She sent for her Surgeon to know the correct name of that appearance. He said, it was often followed ‡

V 3 Hear reduces morbid excitement by abstracting the stimulus of courage and confidence. You have all seen it cure the hiccup. I shall mention hereafter some other diseases in which it is useful, also the manner of applying it.

‡ bleeding, and that there was no danger from it. This did not satisfy her. She sent for a 2nd Surgeon, who declined to name the disorder on her arm, but sent her a liniment to discuss it. Still dissatisfied, and alarmed, she sent for a 3rd Surgeon who the instant he saw the blackness, cried out "an Ecchymosis on a dam!" This was enough. The now vented her complaints against the ignorance of her

larger doses to excite a salivation in all cases

2 The next is Cold. This remedy has been applied by means of air - water & Ice.
It is chiefly useful in fevers when the heat of the ~~skin~~ body is above 96, and the skin at the same time dry. But it is useful in violent diseases of the vascular system particularly ~~Tetanus~~ Convulsions in ch: cases it acts by abstracting ~~the~~ excitement, and by suspending the irritability of the muscular fibres. I shall hereafter mention the diseases in which each of the forms of Cold is most proper, & the time & manner of using them. ✓

4 Abstinence has various grades. It consists in refraining 1 from ~~Aliments of~~ fresh animal food. 2 from ~~1 the animal food~~ 3 from ~~a nourishing Quality & 2 from duck,~~ fish 5 milk & Sacharine vegetables, ~~and 4 as act of a stimulating Quality. To the~~ ~~fish. It is Cancelled to begin with Abstinence~~ 4 5 from liquid aliment of all kinds. In

former Surgeons, & ~~gave the~~ exposed the utmost confidence in the gentleman who had named her disorder, and ~~by neglecting to do any thing for it permitted it to~~ who by a trifling application removed ~~in~~ it a few days. It is thus Gent. till the Utility of disease is generally admitted, you must ~~echymose~~ morbid excitement wherever you find it, if you mean to acquire business or reputation in your profession. ~~return to p 36~~ to be lost in in first lecture on Nosology in the practice of physic. —

V I have read of an asthma being cured by it, & Dr Percival relates the fact. Atticus lost his fever ~~on the~~ in 2 days after he began to fast. He died on the 5th day of his fasting.
‡ Dr Gregory relates in his Lectures the following fact in favor of the Utility of abstinence. Of a number of prisoners taken by Hyder Ally in one of his wars with the English nation - some had Hepatitis - some Dyspepsia - some bilious other affections - they were fed sparingly on rice & all recovered, while their friends who lived well at Madras perished with same diseases. —

to excite a salivation in all cases

~~from fresh animal food than from fetid~~

some cases - ~~the~~ all the quantity of aliment must likewise be diminished. There are diseases as I shall say hereafter in which a diet so scanty as to approach to famine may be useful, - and there is one in which a total abstinence from food for two or three days ~~may be~~ is indicated. The different degrees of abstinence which have been mentioned act in 3 ways. 1 By lessening the fullness of the blood vessels, & thus diminishing all the secretions. 2 by ~~lessening~~ abstracting stimulus & 3: by creating (when great hunger is induced) a new ~~[illegible]~~ and ~~powerful~~ so powerful action in the stomach powerful as to overcome the morbid action for which it is prescribed.

The operation of this remedy is too

~~Abstersive~~ Farinin cleanses the bowels. They are white after Pulth. Redi.

5 Rest abstracts all that portion of stimulus which is imparted by muscular action. It is of great importance as we shall say hereafter in fevers.

6 Darkness abstracts the stimulus of light. ~~I will shall hereafter mention its uses.~~

7 Silence abstracts the stimulus of sound. ~~The~~ The good effects of both in diseases of the brain shall be mentioned hereafter.

In abstracting stimulus & thus diminishing excitement in the ways I have mentioned, I am aware we accumulate ~~the~~ excitability. But it must be suffered ~~which must be~~ gradually ~~suffered~~ ~~to~~ to it may be expend itself, or discharged ~~it~~ by more safe & easy means ~~of~~ than those employed by nature, — that is conveying it off by stimulants which act upon parts ~~not~~ less essential to life than those ~~upon~~ in which morbid excitement existed.

larger ...
to excite a fabrication in all arteries

flow to be ~~[illegible]~~ used in diseases of a vio-
-lent nature which tend rapidly to ~~dis~~ destroy
vital parts or to death. It has been used
with great advantage in chronic diseases
attended with plethora, and often cures
without the aid of any other ~~de~~pleting
remedy. It moreover by accumulating
excitab.y by the ~~disease~~ from abstaining debility ~~it~~ induces
on the system, ~~renders~~ thus fatigues its being more easily
acted upon by tonic medicines. ~~#~~

H1

There are three facts on the subject of ab-
-stinence ch are worthy of our notice.

1 The Indians always use it for several
days before a battle - by which means fewer
die of wounds than among the armies of
civilized nations. Here its utility before surgical
operations

2 ~~Great~~ Animals which are kept from
eating two or three days before they are
killed, are less disposed to putrefaction than

3 We endure [illegible] after [illegible]
bed [illegible] blood. [illegible]

V In favour of the Use of Jedburgh, on
~~[illegible]~~ remedies

exercise & strong emotions of the body all act in this way. 3 by exciting an action in the stomach, which by sympathy or by what Dr Darwin calls association, ~~of~~ ~~was~~ weakens or suspends motion in certain parts of the body, particularly the heart & blood vessels. Nitre, & all nauseating medicines probably act in this way.

~~The two~~ medicines which act in the two former ways are safe by the sedatives which we know to act.

In abstracting excitement the utmost care should be used to do it gradually. The system revolts at all great & sudden changes. But of this more hereafter. ~~V~~

We proceed now to say a few words upon such meds. as indirectly abstract morbid excitement when excessive, by their stimulus upon a part, or the whole of the body.

The stomach is preeminent ~~to~~ over all the parts of the system that have been named in its sympathy ~~or apocia~~ with other parts of the body. We see this in ~~the production of~~ diseases. ~~Thus~~ The want of appetite or a morbid excess of it is often the first sign of approaching indisposition sickness, or vomiting accompany ~~most~~ nearly all violent diseases whether they be derived from irritations received into the stomach, or from impressions made upon other parts of the body. ~~In short~~ ~~our particular lecture~~ The stomach ~~may be called~~ was compared to the dial plate of a watch ~~of the whole system~~ in pointing out ~~its~~ the disorders of the whole system. In the case of those derangements the stomach should be considered ~~as~~ ~~just~~ as the regulator of a watch. ~~as~~ ~~It~~ By moving it properly we impart order to every part of the machine. In like manner by remedies which act upon the stomach, we ~~convey~~ convey a healthy excitement to ~~the~~ every part of the body. ~~The~~

~~I believe that the system in its different divisions is capable of feeling more than one stimulus at a time, but that the one system such as blood vessels - nervous system - alimentary canal &c can feel more than one stimulus at a time.~~

~~of (a) divide upon two~~ four Questions

but first it will be necessary to ~~observe that~~ remark

1 that I believe in the action of specific stimuli,
that is that some medicines act upon one part
of the body, while they are inert upon
others.

2 I believe that many ~~many~~ medicines act upon
the whole system ~~chiefly~~ through the medium
of particular parts of it, - such as the sto-
-mach - bowels - mouth - nose & skin.

3 I believe that there are some medicines etc.
produce their salutary effects by entering the
blood, and thus acting upon diseased parts
of the body, some ~~and~~ Diuretics probably act in this
way

4 I believe that several of the medicines which
enter the blood are ~~first~~ deprived of their
medicinal qualities ~~by~~ in the first passages,
and that in their passage thro' the circulation
they do neither good, nor harm. —!

I believe that certain medicines act chiefly on the sensibility, and others, on the ~~Irrita~~ irritability of the system, while others act with equal force upon both of them. Thus camphor acts upon sensibility chiefly – while Digitalis act chiefly upon irritability. Tobacco applied to the skin so as to excite vomiting acts chiefly on irritability for it excites no sensation on the parts affected – while ~~Blister~~ mustard acts upon ~~both~~ sensibility ~~irritability~~ chiefly when applied to ~~the~~ skin – for it ~~seldom~~ acts ~~otherwise~~ than by the pain it induces, ~~to~~ upon the

v feel Barfe, but in one of the systems can have two different actions excited in them by different medicines at the same time. This remark is liable only to the exception of sympathy being dispolved by disease between the different parts of the same system.

+ consequence to attend to this, for diseases often require different stimulants according to the system they occupy. —

In admitting that some med. act specifically upon certain systems more than others, I wish to be understood that I do not

Bark

whole System. Opium acts on
Sensib.y & Irritab.y:

6 I believe that Garlic acts more powerfully upon one of the Systems than others - thus it acts on the Stomach - Jalap on the bowels - Garlic & Asafoet. in the Nerves - Bark on the Blood vessels & while Others act upon two or three of the Systems & a few upon all of them. ~~Other~~ Opium possesses this pre-eminence over all other medicines. It is of +

7 I believe that the System in its different divisions is capable of feeling the actions of more than one Stimulus & those of opposite nature at the same time. Thus the bowels will feel Rhubarb, at the same time that the Blood vessels V

believe in what are called specifics ~~that~~ (& for the b disease perhaps excepted) which act upon the cause of certain diseases, & thus destroy them. The doctrine originated in the humoral pathology when all diseases were ascribed to certain morbid or peccant matters, and when medicines were supposed ~~like to actsta~~ to act like the writs of a ~~[illegible] to act~~ ~~[illegible] physicians made to act~~ ~~like the offices of a sheriff that~~ Sheriff in his hands of his officers, deputed to select and assest according to the name of the writ and the offen=ding disease.

They are exhibited by the mouth, and thro the Anus by way of Injections. ~~They~~ I shall divide the former into three Classes. 1. Laxative: ℞ - Sulphur - Sweet oil or molasses - Castor oil, Rhubarb & Bitterwort - ~~Lard~~ & Clysters of ℔ss to ℔i of warm water with Coch. i of Salt & sugar or molasses in ℥ij.

2 Active Rhubarb, Jalap, and Calomel with Clysters made more purgative by the addition of purging Salts or Castor Oil

3 Drastic - Aloes, Gamboge, Scammony, Rosin of Jalap, Calomel ~~with Clysters of ℔ij of water with Tobacco infused in it, or Turpentine, or air to distend the bowels~~. — These are like Scrapers to clean ~~out~~ the pipe of a Stone instead of a brush.

If In all cases where they are unable to perform their Offices in consequence of a preternatural accumulation of mucus or slime in them. — ~~and~~ also in all cases of Costiveness from preternatural torpor such as occurs in Hippocondriasis, melancholy & madness. No 3. Drastic

The first ~~to~~ Indirect Stimulants ~~is~~ are

Cathartics. These are med.
intended to discharge the contents of the bowels. V
They have been divided into different Classes
according to the effects they are intended to
produce They are indicated

1. When the bowels are overdistended with faeces.
2 ~~In all diseases~~ When they are irritated by ~~acid~~ undigested
Aliment, or by an excess of bile, or by
acid bile, also by any foreign matters.
3 In all diseases of the head, throat & windpipe, & breast attended
with great morbid action or Congestion.
The ~~pro~~ Cathartics for all these three No 1.
5 In all diseases of the same kind, in Con-
tiguous viscera - particularly of the liver,
Spleen & kidneys. No 1. & 2. Lenient & Active.
6 In ~~many~~ all diseases of the skin in full
and plethoric habits. The connection be-
tween the Skin & bowels is so intimate
that artificial debility in the latter, seldom
fails of inducing it in the former
No. 1. & 2. Lenient & Active.

V no wonder they promote absorption in the neighbouring Lymphatics, when according to some exp^ts they promote it ~~from the air~~ in more distant parts. – hence I said formerly the body is sometimes heavier after taking a purge than before – owing to absorption of moisture from the air – probably by the lungs. —

10 In Dysentery & Diarrhoea. ~~How they induce~~ In the former they evacuate acid contents of the bowels – In the latter – they create a new action more related to the natural action of the bowels than that which takes place in Diarrhoea.

It destroys old habits. 2 best Rhubarb.

7 In a dryness of the skin from too much excitement in the capillary vessels. In the ~~year~~ yellow fever of 1793 strong purges seldom failed of producing sweats, by reducing the pores to the sweating point. They had the same effect according to Dr. Mitchell in the yellow fever which prevailed in Virginia in 1741.

8 In all the diseases which arise from plethora such as ~~particularly~~ ~~secondary~~ hæmorrhages, ~~pregnancy~~, and parturition. No: 2 Relive No 1. & 2 Lenient & active

9 In dropsical effusions attended with signs of great morbid action. Cathartics in these cases probably act by inducing a retrograde action of the lymphatics which terminate in the bowels — and hence the immense discharge of water with faces, which we observe after the exhibition of purges in Dropsies. not only promote absorption, but No 2. and 3 Lenient & drastic

10 In obstructions of the hæmorrhoidal vessels, whether they appear in visible, or

11 In obstinate obstructions from spasm and contractions, accompanied with pain & a retention of the faeces. no 1. 2. 43. —

12 Dr Hamilton has lately commended them in typhus fever, Chorea S Viti & several other diseases, but without specify-ing the grades of those diseases. There is a grade of typhus fever in wch I shall say hereafter — purges — nay even a spontaneous flood — have sometimes induced sudden death.

I shall only remark further that the good effects of purges depend frequently upon ~~their chronic effe~~ ~~our~~ producing a chronic diarrhoea with them. a transient ~~purge~~ fact seldom cures a disease — whilst a chronic ~~disease~~ fact often cures chronic disease. Eg madness — Liver comp^ts &c. They act like a trade wind. the other gyrralls.

invisible piles. ✓

No: 1. Lenient

Different kind of Cathartics are indicated in these different morbid states of the system.

1 When the bowels are irritated - lenient purges - should be used such as Castor oil, sulphur - Cream: ☆ - Sweet oil & molasses &c.

2 ~~When~~ In a torpid state of the bowels, Aloes Scammony - gamboge, & Jalaps are required.

3 In ~~affection~~ febrile affections accompanied with great morbid action Saline purges should be preferred.

4 In Hepatic inflam^n & Obstructions Calomel with Jalaps ~~sh^d~~ be given.

~~5 In~~

In the use of Cathartics - the following remarks require our Attention.

1 After a large dose of any purging med^e. w^h. has worked copiously, a much less dose of the same medicine will always act upon the bowels, owing to the irritability left ~~by~~ upon the bowels by the ~~pur~~ strong purge.

V being it in —

Or Quantity. Injections that act from their Quality are composed of ~~Salt~~ common Salt - Sulphate of Soda - Castor Oil - tobacco, in from ℥ii to ~~℔ii~~ ℔i of water they act best in a small quantity of water as ℥iv. Injections that act from their Quantity are composed chiefly of water from ℔i to ℔iij They act by the stimulus of distention. ~~Air~~ the smoke of tobacco - also is sometimes employed for the same purpose — conveyed into the bowels by means of a pipe contrived for that purpose.

V Injections are to be preferred to purges 1 where the stomach rejects medicines of that Class. 2 ~~where the~~ Obstructing matters are seated in the ~~large~~ or lower bowels. In Obstructions of the upper bowels, they are less useful. 3 where a revulsion is wished for from the head & stomach. 4 where the kidneys bladder or Uterus are affected by the

[illegible] Gonalls.

This remark is taken from Dr Darwin.

2 Cathartics may often be employed as alterative medicines to induce changes into the system.#

~~In these cases, they should always be given in small doses. and should never operate more than twice a day.~~ so as to produce an artifical Diarrhœa. Nature suggests this mode of ~~using them. I have once taken her thus to cure mania.~~

3 ~~In~~ When it necessary to continue them a great while, they should be changed, & used in rotation. strong & weak hydrobrom.

4 No solid food should be taken while the body is under the operation of a cathartic.

5 ~~Thin~~ It is common to work off Cathartics with thin drinks. They render the operation of a purge easy, but ~~I have not done, they~~ they do not increase its effects. — By dilution, they probably weaken its force. —

6 They operate most certainly & most copiously when taken at bedtime.) ~~for instance~~

8 The milder purges gently induce sweat more speedily than such as are of a drastic nature.

~~7 In the big Injections should not by their quality~~

~~I upon the subject of purges I shall add~~
~~that~~ We are often defeated in our expec=
=tations from them by giving them in
large doses, and having the bowels to re=
=turn to their former state. Where we
wish to reduce the System by them it
should ~~by~~ be done by creating an ar=
=tificial Diarrhoea. Irritability is thus
expended, at the same time that excitem.t
is taken down, whereas by active purges
the excitab.y is suddenly accumulated, but
not expended by which means a new disease
particularly a Catarrh is often induced.
Many - many diseases are cured by a
spontaneous & prolonged Diarrhoea - Why should we
not immediate Nature by adopting this
remedy. It should be confined to

chronic diseases chiefly. Acute diseases require more ~~[illegible]~~ copious & prompt evacuations from the bowels.

Contents of the lower bowels. 5 ~~Costiveness~~ To ~~Costiveness from any Cause is seated in the lower bowels. 6 When habit~~ where we wish to Obviate habitual Costiveness. — Injections irritate but about 12 inches of the bowels, whereas purges irritate the whole intestinal canal, and thus ~~and~~ increase the disorder they are intended to cure. The French ~~have an~~ Dysenteric to be irritated in the use of this expedients made of ~~opening the bowels~~ removing Costiveness. ~~They~~ The fæces are most apt to stagnate in the lower bowels where injections act promptly upon them. They act by quality & quantity. In bilious diseases purges should be joined with them. The whole canal is in addition to the two modes of cleansing the bowels by purges & injections, I shall add a 3rd that is fasting. Redi says he found all the bowels of all the animals he destroyed by famine, not only clean, but white & Hogs cure their incipient diseases in this way.

Cathartics are forbidden in all cases of ~~Direct~~ debility especially when it succeeds an acute fever. A single purge has often brought on a relapse ~~left~~ of an Intermittent.

2 They are forbidden in diseases of weak morbid action as ~~typhous fever~~ & in the typhus states of all fevers. — typhus fever.

3 They are forbidden in hemorrhages from the bowels.

4 In ~~Inflam. of the~~ the first stage of the Colica pictonum — for a reason to be given when I treat on that disease.

It may not be amiss to add to what has said of the Cathartic medicines, that the Intestines of horses are more irritable than the Intestines of the human species, & that require the most lenient purges to ~~open~~ them: Jalaps & Rhubarb are less proper for them than Castor Oil, Salts, & aloes.

of Emetics

The design of this class of med^s is induce vo-
-miting by acting directly or indirectly upon
the Stomach. They may be divided into classes
1 such as act promptly upon the stomach.
these are ~~thro~~ thrusting the fingers down
the throat, - tickling the fauces with a fea-
-thes, - giving large draughts of warm water,
and perhaps white Vitriol. I shall call
this class prompt Emetics. They are de -
2 such as act ~~vio~~ feebly, but certainly
upon the Stomach. ~~There are Specacuan.~~ To this class belong several
~~special~~ gentle Emetics - ~~I shall only~~ name
~~Lobelia - Strong tobacco~~ by
such as
Specacuana & Squills. Levant
They act best when combined as Spec^a gr. xv Sq. gr. ij
3 such as act forcibly upon the stomach,
and thro' it upon the whole System.
These are chiefly Tart. Emet. & Sulphate min^l.
Emetics are indicated active in all cases

v They are indicated likewise in a tendency to Apoplexy from Crapula, or intoxication.

ɥ I have twice prevented Death from Opium by thrusting a feather down the throat. The Rutters Son ~~ɥ~~ likewise by warm water - Mr Hill - after feather & several emetics had failed.

ǂ They are useful likewise in the typhoid state of fever. In this case they excite the ~~stomach~~ whole System. Dr Heberden has remarked that they are much safer in that state of fever than purges. I believe it. I have seldom known death from them, but I have known it frequently from an over dose of a purge, or from a hidden ~~Disorder~~ of spontaneous Diarrhœa.

where the stomach has suddenly received any substance in it of a poisonous nature, such as arsenic, the acid preparations of ℞ or antimony, or a ~~deadly~~ dose of Laudanum taken accidentally or intended to carry on voluntary death. The emetics for this purpose should be ~~taken~~ taken from the first & third class. The prompt Cathartic especially tickling the fauces. H

2 They are indicated to discharge Bile, mucus and ~~acid~~ indigestible matters from the stomach. ~~[illegible]~~ The 2nd class of emetics is most proper for this purpose. The lenient

3 They are indicated in a languid, or torpid state of the stomach, ~~[illegible]~~ and bowels. They are ~~[illegible]~~ useful in preparing the stomach ~~preparing it~~ to be acted upon with more force & success by tonic remedies. ‡ 2nd D The lenient

4 — in all moderate diseases of the head — more especially in that species of head ach which is excited by any thing inducing

V ways 1 by equalizing the excitement of the system and 2 by discharging the feeds of the incipient disease from the stomach.

2 & 3d:

10th Dysenteries & in some cases of Dyspepsia

11 They are more safe & more powerful in the diseases of Children, than in Adults. 1 from its being in them more common & natural, & from no risk of hemorrhages or ruptures attending them. & Children require larger doses of Emetics in proportion to their ages than Adults from their stomachs being so ~~of~~ generally lined with phlegm ~~which~~. This is the more necessary if they ~~have~~ have a

so powerfully
wrong action in the stomach. ~~They have~~
~~been~~ and effectually do they act on every part
of the region of the head, that they have sometimes
cured opthalmia, and tooth ache. 2 & 3rd
The Lenient & active.

5 They have sometimes been exhibited w. the
success in removing tumors in remote parts
of the body. They act here by exciting the absorbents.
2 & 3rd The Lenient & active

6 In a ~~tonic of the nervous & vascular~~ dropsical effusions of a recent nature,
and not accompanied with inflam. action
in the blood vessels they act as powerful warm-
-ents by all the emunctories of the body.
3rd or Active.

7 In ~~the~~ cases of oppression of the lungs with
a in catarrh, before coughing & asthma &
mucro-pus or pasm they are useful.
Lymanchitis. 2nd The Lenient.

8 In great dryness and torpor of the skin they
are & then are useful to promote sweats.
2 & 3rd Len. & active

9 In the forming state of malignant &
contagious fevers they act in two

Cough - for as they are unable to spit till they ~~they are~~ ~~two~~ or three years old, all the matter they expel from their lungs by coughing, Descends directly into their stomachs.